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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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CONTENTS

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WHO'S WHO ON THE JURY

MAX ABRAMOVITZ, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

Firm: Harrison, Fouilhoux & Abramovitz
Studied: University of Illinois, B.S.
Columbia University, M.S.
Ecole des Beaux-Arts
Member: American Institute of Architects
Awards: Paris Prize, 1932-1934
Major Work: Rockefeller Apartments, New York City
Theme Building, World's Fair, New York
Last two of Rockefeller Center Buildings
Electric Farm World's Fair, New York
WGY Broadcasting Station, Schenectady, N. Y.
Masterpieces of Art, World's Fair, New York
Electric Utilities, World's Fair, New York

WILLIAM V. CASH, 3439 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.

Firm: William V. Cash, Architect
Studied: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Fontainebleau
Columbia University
Athens, Greece, American School Classical Studios
Member: American Institute Architects
Awards: Fellowships, etc.

EDWARD W. DONN JR., 1920 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Edward W. Donn, Jr.
Studied: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cornell, B.S.
Member: Chairman Board of Examiners A.I.A.
Fellow A.I.A.
Major Work: U. S. House Representatives Annex
Union Trust Co., Washington, D. C.
Wakefield Restoration, Mount Vernon
Boulevard Terminal—Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.
Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE DOWNS, 1322—18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Navy Department
Studied: Pennsylvania State College
Princeton University
Awards: 32nd Paris Prize Society of Beaux-Arts Architects
Major Work: With Navy Department and Residential

GEORGE L. HOWE, 917—15th St., Washington, D. C.

Firm: George L. Howe, and Howe and Prout, Providence, R. I.
Studied: Harvard College—Architectural School
Beaux-Arts in Paris
Member: D. C. Chapter A. I. A.
Major Work: Residential

ARTHUR J. KELSEY, 2145 C St. N. W., Washingon, D. C.

Firm: Chief Architect—National Youth Administration
Studied: Yale University
Yale School of Fine Arts
Awards: 2nd Place Paris Prize 1927-28
Major Work Residential and public work

LUTHER MORRIS LEISENRING, 1777 Church St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Office Quartermaster General, War Department
Studied: University of Pennsylvania
Member: American Institute of Architects

HOWARD C. SULLIVAN, 114 Cottage Terrace, Cottage City, Md.

Firm: Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks
Studied: George Washington University
Member: Association of Federal Architects

WILLIAM V. REED, 1683—32nd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Executive Office of the President, Division of Defense, Housing Coordination
Studied: University of Illinois
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Lake Forest Foundation
Member: Gargoyle
T B TT
Awards: Allerton Fellowship
Plym Fellowship
Major Work: Public Housing

DELOS SMITH, 1707 Eye St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Smith, Werner & Billings
Studied: George Washington University B. S. '06, M. S. 1916
Member: American Institute of Architects
Major Work: Church, residential

FRANCIS P. SULLIVAN, 808—17th St., Washington, D. C.

Studied: Georgetown University
George Washington University
Member: Fellow American Institute of Architects
Awards: Board of Trade Diploma for excellence in design
Major Work: Residence of Edwin B. Parker, Washington, D. C.
Children's Country Home, Washington, D. C.
"Carrollsburg" Low-Cost Housing Project
U. S. Legation, Tirana, Albania
Consulting Architect, National Athletic Center

RICHARD BANKS THOMAS, 355 East 50th St., New York City

Firm: Richard Banks Thomas
Studied: Yale University, B. F. A. 1921; Medal of A.S.D.G.F.
English Fellowship for study in Europe, 1922
Atelier Hirons, 1923
Member: Architectural League
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
Major Work: General practice New York and Florida
1938-1939 in charge of portion of work on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Housing Development "Parkchester"

JOHN WALKER, 2806 N St., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Chief Curator, National Gallery of Art
Studied: Harvard
American Academy in Rome
Major Work: In charge of Dept. of Fine Arts, American Academy in Rome 1936-39
Chief Curator and Member of Building Committee, National Gallery of Art

ROBERT A. WEPPNER JR., 1346—29th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Firm: Frederick V. Murphy, F.A.I.A. Architect
Studied: Notre Dame University
Catholic University of America
American Academy in Rome
Member: A. I. A.
A. A. in Rome
Awards: Rome Prize in Architecture 1934

NATHAN C WYETH,

Studied: Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris
Member: F. A. I. A.
Arch. Diplome
Major Work: Municipal Architect
Schools, etc.

SHERRILL WHITON, 515 Madison Ave., New York City

Firm: Director of New York School of Interior Decoration since 1919
Studied: Columbia University, 1906-1909
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France, 1909-1912

Member: Society of Beaux-Arts Architects
Architectural League of New York

Major Work: Instructor Columbia University, School of Architecture, 1912-13
Residential Architecture and decorative work, 1915-1939
Author of "Elements of Interior Decoration" 1937

IAN WOODNER, 39 West 67th St., New York City

Firm: Ian Woodner

Studied: University of Minnesota, Harvard University, Ecole des Beaux Arts

Member: Municipal Art Society

Awards: Emerson Prize
Logeist Paris Prize, 1926-27 and 29
Sheldon Fellowship, Harvard
Robinson Traveling Fellowship, Harvard

Major Work: New York World's Fair—Pharmacy Bldg., Medical & Public Health Exhibits, Dream of Venus—in conjunction with Salvador Dali, Fashion Bldg. Exhibits

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE OF APRIL 4, 1941 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

This Spring Mr. Otto Teegen, Director of the Department of Architecture, sent out a questionnaire to all schools, ateliers and correspondents affiliated with the Department, to obtain their reactions to the current policies of the Department. The replies summarized below, and the letters received indicated approval and endorsement of the trend both in the competitions and in the administration.

The question of whether or not to drop the requirement of a preliminary sketch, roused a vigorous response, particularly from those who wished to retain the sketch. Of the twenty-eight replies, the five that opposed the preliminary sketch, gave no comment or reason for their disapproval of it. The others, while admitting that a poor or bad sketch might discourage a student from continuing the problem, emphasized that it provided valuable training and discipline for future professional practice. It was emphasized by those employing draftsmen that these preliminary sketches developed in the student the ability to read a program, pick out the fundamentals and essentials, and to make decisions quickly and intelligently.

In this connection the following reminder bears repetition, that before a drawing is checked for H.C., it is first considered for an award. If the Jury finds that the drawing has merit and warrants an award, the problem is then checked with the preliminary sketch. If the final solution varies in essential elements from the original idea expressed by the student on his preliminary sketch, the solution is marked H.C. On the other hand, if a drawing has no merit, it is crossed irrespective of whether the sketch is or is not in accord. Therefore, it is to be assumed that a solution that receives an H.C. merits an award. Consequently, if the critic or student finds that his preliminary sketch is so poor that he would not benefit from its execution, it might be wiser to deviate from the sketch to take an H.C. and benefit by the exercise as much as possible.

One correspondent stressed the importance of the training obtained from a sketch problem, and advocated more such problems in the curriculum. Another correspondent noted that the preliminary sketch stimulates the student to get down to work immediately, and that it is imperative in modern business practice to break down the old tradition among architectural students to do everything "en charette." Present office management requires consistent work from day to day. It was also pointed out that the preliminary sketch is the most sincere expression of the student's personality, and that it is a training and a test for his productive imagination and initiative.

The distribution and character of the problems seemed to meet with no special comment, other than to include a few more housing problems and assign problems of a more permanent character. The greater majority did not think the problems too difficult in Class A, but some of the Class B problems were too large for the grade. Some expressed the opinion that the larger plan problems should be studied in more detail.

In presenting this summary, the members of the Program Committee wish to thank the schools and correspondents for their sincere and prompt replies.

Next year, 1941-1942, the archaeology problems will be known as "Historical Research Problems," as the Committee believes that this caption conveys more clearly the intent and purpose of the problems. They will no longer be one example drawn in the spirit of a particular period, but will constitute a survey of the evolution and development of a phase of architecture in the past and present.

AN ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL

CLASS B PROBLEM V—PENCIL POINTS PRIZE

THE PROGRAM—*Ralph G. Gulley, Troy, N. Y.*

Two prizes will be awarded by Pencil Points Magazine. The first prize $50 and the second prize $25.

A well-known schoool of architecture, connected with one of our institutions of higher learning, is to be housed in a new building. It is essential that this building shall be an outstanding example of architectural planning and expression.

The school is limited to a maximum enrollment of 120 students in Architecture, 20 of whom are graduate students. In addition, provision is to be made for 60 students pursuing the architectural curriculum in part, but majoring (in approximately equal numbers) in City Planning, Interior Design, and in Industrial Design.

The site is a rectangle, 250 x 300 feet. Its shorter east and west sides are flanked by existing college buildings. Its southern boundary is paralleled by a minor street which separates the site from the open end of a college quadrangle. Its northern boundary is paralleled by an important boulevard. The side slopes up five feet to the south. Entrances to the building are required from both the boulevard and quadrangle sides.

The following facilities, to be located on two or more floor levels, are required:

1. *Design Studios*—To accommodate all students in Design courses. At least 120 drafting tables. Approx. 10,000 sq. ft.
2. *Freehand Drawing Studios*—To accommodate three groups of 24 students each, either in separate or combined areas. Total area 2400-3200 sq. ft.
3. *Construction and Graphics Laboratory*—To accommodate 48 drafting tables. Lecture-recitation space at one end. Approx. 2200 sq. ft.
4. *Building Materials Display Room*—1800-2000 sq. ft.
5. *Decorative Materials Display Room*—1000-1200 sq. ft.
6. *Modelling and Sculpture Studio*—Approx. 800 sq. ft.
7. *Model Shop*—Approx. 1000 sq. ft.
8. *Heliograph Room*—Approx. 400 sq. ft.
9. *Lecture and Seminar Rooms*, as follows:
   (a) One Lecture Hall, seating 200, for large classes, assemblies, and public lectures. Full projection equipment is to be provided.
   (b) Three Lecture Rooms, seating 40 each, for lecture courses in History of Architecture and Allied Arts, Theory of Design, Professional Practice, etc. Projection equipment for slides and plates.
   (c) Three Seminar Rooms for 24 students each. Preferably located on floor or floors with Design studios.
10. *Library*—Seating for 90 students. 8,000 volumes on open shelves. Librarian's office and work space for two assistants. Total area 3600-4000 sq. ft.
11. *Public Exhibition Space*, for:
   (a) Display and judgment of student work.
   (b) Permanent Exhibits.
   (c) Traveling or Current Exhibits on Architecture and Allied Fields.
   Note: Corridors and other areas may be used for (b) and (c).
12. *Student Lounge*—1000-1200 sq. ft.
13. *Faculty Offices:*
   (a) Main office suite, with small reception room, work space for two secretaries, and private office for the Dean or School Head.
   (b) 12 private offices—approx. 240 sq. ft. each.
   (c) 3 offices for two instructors each—approx. 320 sq. ft. each.
14. *Services:*
   (a) Student Drawings and Models Storage Room.
   (b) Small Student Cooperative Supply Store.
   (c) Small Receiving and Shipping Room.
   (d) Small Vacation Storage Room for Student Drawing Boards, etc.
   (e) Coat Rooms—Lockers if desired.
   (f) Faculty Toilets.
   (g) Student Toilets.
   (h) Space for fans and other mechanical equipment will be located in the basement, but the building will be serviced from an outside central heating plant.

It is to be assumed that basic and general courses of the curriculum such as English, Mathematics, Physics, History, Economics, etc., will be given in other divisions of the institution. Also, that elective courses offered by the School to students in other divisions require no facilities in addition to those above specified.

JURY OF AWARD—May 24, 1941 at Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Professor Frederick V. Murphy, Washington
Vice Chairman—Professor Thomas H. Locraft, Washington

FRANCIS C. ALMIRALL
JULIAN BERLA
WILLIAM V. CASH
NORRIS CRANDALL
CUSHING DANIEL
EDWARD DONN
GEORGE DOWNS
WALDRON FAULKNER
RALPH G. GULLEY
GEORGE HOWE
A. MUSGRAVE HYDE
LOUIS JUSTEMENT
ARTHUR J. KELSEY
L. M. LEISENRING
WILLIAM REED
E. C. RUEBSAM
LOUIS SIMON
DELOS SMITH
S. THOMAS STATHES
FRANK SULLIVAN
HOWARD SULLIVAN
JOHN WALKER
NATHAN C. WYETH

School Representative:
Edward Campbell, University of Virginia

REPORT OF THE JURY—*Arthur J. Kelsey*

In consideration of this problem, the Jury concluded that the principal entrance could be either on the boulevard or the campus side of the building, since nothing in the program appeared to give more importance to one than the other. The question of the proximity of the college build-

ings to the east and west was also left to the student's discretion.

The Jury was looking primarily for good organization of the plan, as well as articulated and logical arrangement of the three primary functions serving the students, the public, and the administration. The student function should include design studios, library, model shop, material displays, etc.; the public function, the lecture hall, permanent and temporary exhibition areas; the administrative function, the offices and classrooms.

The Jury also sought for simplicity, character and imagination in the elevation, and logical expression of the plan in both elevation and section. Presentation was not an important consideration though it should be noted that all of the problems considered for prizes were well presented.

The general criticism was that too many plans were badly disorganized and far too complicated, with long corridors and disjointed wings appearing in unexpected places. In many cases simplification was attempted by relegating left over elements to the basement, a dubious expedient too widely used by too many practicing architects. This, however, was not admitted by the Jury which felt that students, at least, should do better.

In many instances the whole intent of the program appeared to have been disregarded. An over-extension of the lecture and exhibition areas, for example, resulted in practically a museum to which a small architectural school was somewhat precariously attached. The function of the library also appeared uncertain in many of the problems. The unanimous opinion of the Jury was that the library was a working library and an essential part of the student function.

The elevations and sections, as a whole, were rather disappointing. There was a tendency to over-complication and a lack of logic and imagination in the use of materials. Some elevations had so many materials that they looked like sample rooms turned inside out. There was also a distressing lack of consistency in character from back to front, and in many cases the two elevations appeared to have been considered as separate buildings. By the way, the character of an architectural school can *not* be established by the injudicious scattering of antique fragments on an elevation. It has been tried in actuality!

The sections, with few exceptions, showed little understanding of the basic principles of structure. This was treated very leniently by the Jury which, however, put a great deal of stress on the consideration of natural lighting of the design rooms. The question of windows or skylights was left to the student's discretion, but the use of skylights to extricate the student from an otherwise unworkable scheme was not considered cricket.

First Prize, First Mention Placed—A. W. Neumann, University of Illinois: This problem met all of the requirements of the Jury for plan, elevation and section. The plan was particularly well organized with a well studied and logical relationship between the various functions. The relation of the boulevard entrance to the public area and the adjacent court, and the relation of the campus entrance to lounge, offices, and stairways was very well thought out and very well articulated with the second floor. The elevations were well done without the use of many materials and the various plan elements were well expressed in elevation and section. Altogether a very capable solution of the problem.

Second Prize, First Mention Placed—W. Eng, University of Illinois: This problem was also well articulated and had a very well studied elevation and section. However, the placing of the freehand drawing and modeling studio at the end of the exhibition space was questionable, and the control of the public areas by the administrative offices was not so well studied. The use of the courts was not so well related to the functions of the building as in the first prize design.

First Mention Placed—B. Kellenyi and R. Martini, Catholic University of America: The problems of these students were also considered for prizes. Kellenyi's solution was criticized for the isolated location of the faculty offices, the lack of any sort of control of the public areas and the use of the student lounge and student judgment rooms for circulation. This problem had one of the most successful interior courts and also one of the best studied and most pleasing main elevations. There was, however, a wide divergence between the character of the north and south elevations.

Martini's elevations also did not hang together too well, though separately they were very well done. The most serious fault was his failure to provide adequately for the structural support of part of his second floor.

Two other problems, while not considered for prizes, presented very interesting solutions. These were by L. Freedman, New York University and by R. S. Davis, Catholic University. Both were based on the use of cantilever construction with an enveloping glass screen to the north and the free organization of spacial relationship within. While these solutions were not carried to the most successful conclusion they showed a great deal of originality and imagination in the attempt to develop a scheme based on a logical and consistent structural idea. It is interesting that two solutions so nearly the same should have come from separate schools.

Altogether the Jury was very well impressed with the problems as a whole, and considered that a very high standard had been maintained. The requirements of the program were not of the simplest and the solutions showed, on the average a highly commendable degree of clear, direct thinking and analysis.

Summary of Awards

7 First Mention Placed	71 No Award
9 First Mention	5 Hors Concours
71 Mention	163 Total Drawings Submitted

A TABLEAU

CLASS B SKETCH V—SPIERING PRIZE

A prize founded in memory of Louis C. Spiering, from funds bequeathed by him to the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and given for the best solution of the fifth Class "B" Sketch of the school year. The prize is $50.00.

THE PROGRAM—*T. Merrill Prentice, New York*

A large Ball, planned for the purpose of raising money for the relief of European war sufferers, is to be held in the main ballroom of a metropolitan hotel. The Committee in charge plans to present a series of tableaux in which a large number of people prominent in the community will appear. The design of the first of these tableaux is the subject of this composition.

The subject chosen is "The Bombed." The Committee hopes to achieve a very dramatic effect with a symbolic or realistic scene which will serve as an arresting contrast with the carefree gaiety of the Ball.

The ballroom has a stage well equipped for the purpose. The proscenium arch is 28 feet wide and 18 feet high. The depth available is 20 feet. A blue cyclorama is available if the designer requires it. The proscenium opening can be modified by means of curtains if it is desired to change the proportions. The stage is equipped with a complete lighting system. Simple "flats" and back drops may be used but elaborate scenery is to be avoided.

JURY OF AWARD—*June 5, 1941*

GEORGE BLOW
NEMBHARDT N. CULIN
CALEB HORNBOSTEL
GEORGE KOSMAK
PIETRO LAZZARI
T. MERRILL PRENTICE

School Representative:
John E. Sweet, University of Illinois.

REPORT OF THE JURY—*George Kosmak*

In this problem the significant point in telling a complete story had to be recognized and separated from the unessential elements so that an audience seeing this tableau for the brief period it would appear on the stage would at once register the meaning of the tableau and react immediately to the tragedy depicted. Good composition, values, form, and line, as well as a good use of color all were elements of this problem. A forceful and convincing presentation was surely indicated by the program.

It was specified that the tableau include an opportunity for local citizens to pose, and that the construction be in keeping with the brief use of the setting. Designs requiring elaborate and expensive construction were not in order. In judging these sketches the Jury eliminated first, those which failed to convey the tragic idea of the title "The Bombed" (bombing should be distinguished from other tragedies). Those which were not practical of achievement on a ballroom stage were likewise penalized. At least half the submissions represented the trite and obvious choice of ruined buildings in flames. Where an action scene was depicted the problem was in most cases unsuccessful, particularly in the case of bursting shells, visible flames, or a falling wall suspended in midair. Where such aspects were conventionalized, as in the case of the winner, the static quality added force instead of suggesting the ridiculous or impossible.

The winner was chosen from a final group of 18 held for reconsideration. The design submitted by Agatha Turner of Texas Technological College, was chosen unanimously by the Jury for the prize. Although working with the most usual subject of ruined buildings with pitiful figures, this design was far more convincing than any of the others because through great economy of line and forms each individual part told its story. The construction was in every respect practical to build and pose, and was achieved with the utmost economy. The torn proscenium curtain, the only one submitted, contributed forcefully. The flat black background, the opaque shadow, the light from the exploding bomb so bright as to eliminate all details, the excellent balance of forms and the economy of subject material assured an immediate reaction in each observer.

The design of R. O. Allen, Pennsylvania State College, was considered effective because of its fine simplicity and forceful lighting. It was effective as a static picture and its understanding of the limitations of tableaux. This design failed of winning the prize only because its idea was difficult of comprehension. This might have been more successful for use during a longer performance with music rather than a momentary interlude.

The design of D. E. Barnett, University of Illinois, was excellently conceived, practical of execution and gave an opportunity for a number of local citizens to appear. The translucent front screen and the opaque background were well understood and used. The problem was criticized because the presentation does not clearly assert the cause of the tragedy, bombing.

The design of L. E. Huff, University of Oklahoma, was commended for its conception of the helplessness of beings enclosed in a cellar while a conflagration raged without. The composition of the figures and the forcefulness of each expresses excellently the despair of the trapped victims. The manner of construction and execution of the scene is hard to understand and would be difficult and expensive to carry out.

The design of M. White, University of Illinois, was chosen from among the many views of ruins and flames because of its excellent composition, simplicity, and force. Through conventionalization the flames remain effective even though static. The front screen in silhouette expresses the sense

of the victim completely surrounded by fury and above all the picture tells its story quickly and with great economy. The limited spectrum of white, red and black give this tableau particular force in contrast to the probably multicolored ballroom from which the audience would be viewing the spectacle.

In general the submissions to this problem showed an unusually high average.

Summary of Awards

22 Mention	41 No Awards
20 Half Mention	83 Total Drawings Submitted

A FACULTY RESIDENCE GROUP

CLASS A PROBLEM V—ARCHITECTURAL FORUM PRIZE

Two prizes will be awarded by the Architectural Forum Magazine: First Prize $50 and a Second Prize $25.

THE PROGRAM—*Gerald A. Holmes, New York, N. Y.*

One of our large men's universities, having acquired in recent decades a splendid group of buildings for its student body, has seen the necessity for providing attractive and efficient shelter for its faculty and their families.

The University buildings occupy a semi-rural site on the outskirts of a small city, and an adjacent farm property is available for development of the Faculty residence group. (A simplified survey of the property is attached.)

The problem is to arrange in an inviting and efficient composition a number of dwelling units of different types; to plan the units in sufficient detail to determine their efficiency and architectural character; and to suggest the landscape features required to produce an appropriate and harmonious whole.

It is a policy of the University to encourage and develop extra-curricular contact between faculty and students, and to this end the housing units should provide reception-study areas where such contacts can take place while preserving domestic privacy.

Requirements for the Problem

A. FACULTY CLUB with provisions for social and recreational activities. It should provide (a) room for receptions, teas, etc., to accommodate 200 persons with (b) appropriate service, such as kitchen, pantries, etc. (c) coatroom and toilets; (d) room for two billiard tables and two for table tennis; (e) two card and game rooms; (f) two bowling alleys; (g) locker rooms with showers and toilets for outdoor activities for both sexes; (h) outdoor tennis and badminton courts; (4 each); (i) apartment for Custodian; and (j) separate quarters for three male and three female help.

B. DORMITORY TYPE HOUSING for fifty unmarried teachers, each unit to consist of study, bedroom and bath. Provide a commensurable sized Common Room and Dining Hall. The dormitory type housing may be in one or more buildings, and should be near the Club building, inasmuch as the Dining Hall will use the same food preparation and service facilities as the Faculty Club Reception Room. Provide garage accommodations for this group.

C. DUPLEX HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS or row type houses for forty married teachers, each unit to provide in two stories combination living and dining room, kitchen, study, two bedrooms and bath. Garage accommodations should be provided. Garden and play space should be considered.

D. DUPLEX TWO-STORY HOUSES for thirty married teachers with small families, each unit to provide the same accommodations as group (C), plus a third small bedroom with more outdoor garden and play space area. Provide garage facilities.

E. TWENTY SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES with accommodations for parents and three children. Separate dining room should be provided for this group, and a one car garage. Garden and children's play space should be considered. Porches and terraces optional.

Provide circulation for motor and pedestrian traffic and landscape features necessary to create an appropriate environment for the entire group.

The general architectural character of the group should harmonize with that of the University. The competitor may assume that the University buildings have followed one of the traditional styles, or he may assume that they have an expression based on a definite geographical climatic situation. The University heating plant will supply the various units.

Bibliography:

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Larson & Palmer—Architectural Planning of the American College
U. S. Settlement Administration—The Greenbelt Towns
Henry Wright's Essays, etc.—Radburn, N. J.
Architectural Forum—March 1932, Housing Reference Number

JURY OF AWARD—*June 12, 1941*

MAX ABRAMOVITZ
J. BRADLEY DELEHANTY
J. ANDRE FOUILHOUX
ALFRED GEIFFERT
GERALD A. HOLMES
GEORGE KOSMAK
CHARLES G. PETERS
EDWARD I. SHIRE
R. DOULTON STOTT
RICHARD BANKS THOMAS
SHERRILL WHITON

School Representative:

J. Roy Carroll, Jr., University of Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF THE JURY—*Max Abramovitz*

HORS CONCOURS: The obvious lack of study shown in the number of neglected sketches and the likewise great number of deviations brought forth from the Jurors an expression of concern. It was felt that the schools and supervisors should discipline the student who fails to give serious thought and study in making his preliminary sketch. It is their job, not the Institute's, to exercise disciplinary measures upon the students. Although the Jurors were generally liberal, a number of badly presented and inadequate sketches were penalized. Since under the present ruling only a drawing of Mention grade can receive an H.C., it is regrettable to penalize an acceptable problem. Due to the difficulty of the problem, the Jurors conceded some re-arrangements where a preliminary sketch showed serious study.

THE PROBLEM: Since the essence of the program was an arrangement upon a site of different types of housing a great deal of weight was given the relation of buildings to the distinct characteristics of the land. This involved a consideration of approach, view, orientation, land use (and its relation to building use), contour, road use, and the consideration of service areas to the spaces within the buildings. The design of the building was considered in terms of space relationships, orientation, approaches, and services. Since the character of a piece of land and the building use determines the personality of an area, the Jurors were attracted to any problem which expressed such consideration. This problem should not have had any characteristics of the badly planned speculative subdivision.

W. G. Benedict, University of Pennsylvania—First Medal and First Prize. The problem presented the finest relation of land and buildings in the exhibition. By making a pleasant court group of the row of houses, the planner gained enough area to open units A, B, D, and E to the water and a common green area. One sensed that this plan could fit only upon this site and nowhere else. Group A was easily accessible from the campus. The plan showed an economical use of roads and an easy pedestrian approach to the group play area. The single family house and the club building were well planned.

H. W. Young, III, Princeton University—First Medal and Second Prize: This problem presented a well planned scheme of single family houses along the perimeter of the water, a big green in the center, and units A, B, C, on the high land. Though an excellently laid out plan, the Jurors felt it lacked the personal quality and sensitivity to the site which the First Prize possessed. By planning the single family houses on the river perimeter the characteristics of the river site were lost to the other users of the area and they consequently could have been on any sloping site.

The group of residences around the service court was excellent and highly commendable. The large group building was good.

R. R. Rhodes, Pennsylvania State College—First Medal: The planner produced a balanced plot plan with the row houses at the high point and the group at the end. The Jurors felt that the site plan would have gained if the road parallel to the water in front of the single family groups had been placed on the side away from the water. They questioned the tightness of the two row house groups at the high point of the site. If the Club and Dormitory group had been moved more to the north, the scheme would have benefited by more space between this group and the water. Also, by another disposition of the garage the plan would have had a better relation to the athletic facilities to its rear.

Second Medals: The general criticism of the Second Medal problems is that while they had a reasonably good disposition of buildings for the area, they developed spaces within the area which could be characteristic of any site of the same proportions elsewhere, since they had not taken full advantage of the contour and the water to give it the distinction of belonging to a particular piece of property. Others suffered despite a reasonably developed site plan by not having a well studied design for their individual buildings.

Quite a few of the site plans showed a general relationship of block pattern of buildings but a closer examination of the units showed a lack of study of auto and pedestrian approach, of service approach, of usable garden space, of orientation and of view.

Summary of Awards

3 First Medal	3 Hors Concours
6 Second Medal	31 No Award
24 Mention	67 Total Submitted

A PLANT FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF MOTOR CARS

Paris Prize Special Competition of 1941 of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

THE PROGRAM

A prize of $250 will be awarded to the winner of this competition.

For the purpose of assembling automobiles, a Motor Car Company has acquired a plot of ground, rectangular and level with boundaries running East and West 1500

feet, North and South 2300 feet. It is bordered on the North by a railroad from which sidings may be had; on the East partially by a navigable basin, off a canal, allowing for dockage; and on the South by a main highway.

Most of the material to be used in this plant, such as castings in the rough, frames, motors, wheels, finished bodies (in the knock down), fenders, tires, etc., will be received from the outside either by truck or train. The finished cars will be shipped either by truck, train or boat.

In the event of war this plant will probably be requisitioned for the assembly of army cars, trucks and light tanks, and due consideration should be given this matter in the arrangement of the general plan, as under those conditions the plant would become a military objective.

The plant will consist of the following elements:

1. MANUFACTURING BUILDING—400 ft. x 1000 ft.

The first floor, 15 feet clear under trusses, to be used for assembly lines and finishing.

The second floor, 14 feet clear under trusses, shall be at least 80 feet wide by 1000 feet long close to the center of the building to be used for body work and lowering bodies to assembly line. For receiving and shipping, railroad platforms shall parallel the sides of the building for a length of 800 feet, truck platforms and turnarounds for the length of approximately 100 feet.

This building will be so located as to allow for future expansion. Where possible this building may be top lighted.

2. OFFICE AND STORAGE BUILDING—80 feet x 400 ft.

1st floor to be used for Factory offices, Engineering and Drafting rooms, Employment and First Aid Departments.

2nd floor to be on the same level as the 2nd floor of the Manufacturing Building and connected directly with it. 8000 sq. ft. of this floor to contain cafeteria and kitchens. The entire balance of this floor to be used for storage.

Approximately 3000 employees must be provided for with locker rooms, wash rooms adjacent to toilet rooms which are to be distributed throughout the plant and may be located either above or below ground.

3. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

A two-story and basement building occupying 10,000 sq. ft. should be conveniently located with respect to the Manufacturing Building and Office Building. This building will house a main reception lobby and Executive office space. The office space need not be subdivided but proper corridors should be indicated as well as necessary stairways, toilets, restrooms, etc. A depressed garage space 60 ft. x 150 ft. for executives will be contained within this area.

4. SERVICES

(a) Test track 1/3 mile long.
(b) Heating plant 80 ft. x 100 ft.
(c) Water tank, 150,000 gallon capacity on 100 foot tower.
(d) Service and Delivery Building 100 ft. x 200 ft.
(e) Loading Docks with Railway sidings.
(f) Railway sidings for making up freight trains.
(g) Parking facilities for employees.
(h) Gate houses at all entrances for control.

JURY OF AWARD—*June 17, 1941*

LT. CHARLES M. ACKLEY
LEWIS G. ADAMS
HARVEY WILEY CORBETT
JOHN W. CROSS
WM. ADAMS DELANO
JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER
GEO. A. LICHT
ALEXANDER P. MORGAN
WILLIAM E. SHEPHERD
SETH TALCOTT
LAWRENCE GRANT WHITE

REPORT OF THE JURY—*William E. Shepherd*

The program afforded the student an opportunity to design and locate the main elements of a large industrial plant in such a manner as to permit continuous and uninterrupted flow of materials through the plant in all the various stages of assembly and conditioning. At the same time, the possibility of varied architectural treatment was somewhat limited by the necessity for simple, economical construction which would permit of future expansion of the facilities. One of the practical planning difficulties of the program was the fact that materials arriving by railway would reach the site at the opposite end from materials arriving by truck, and it was therefore essential to provide on the site itself both tracks and highway elements which would assure both kinds of delivery without conflict or confusion. The requirement that the finished product should be shipped either by truck, train, or boat made it necessary to reserve the entire east edge of the plot, so that easy departure in three different directions would be assured.

The reference in the program to the possibility that in case of war the plant might become a military objective, apparently misled some of the competitors into an overemphasis on camouflage, so that some of the drawings called for buildings having inadequate natural lighting. For example, in one of the submissions the designer showed the main manufacturing building in the form of a flat segmental arch supporting a curved roof entirely covered with vegetation, with the explanation that in this manner shadows would be to a large extent eliminated and desirable texture provided. Considerable discussion on the part of the Jury was aroused by this design which was submitted by J. C. Wheeler of the University of Pennsylvania and awarded a Second Medal on account of its originality of conception. Other less fortunate competitors elected to show nothing but smoke and haze in their perspective drawings, which naturally eliminated them from consideration.

It was obviously difficult for the students, having of necessity been given a general rather than a detailed description of the operations of the plant, to show all the various functions which would take place in buildings and in the spaces on the plot outside of the buildings. Independent research by the competitor to familiarize himself with the operations of an assembly plant was also necessary in order to enable him to analyze clearly the relationship of the main elements. The ability to study the requirements and analyze them rationally was well rewarded, as evidenced by those competitors whose drawings are reproduced herewith. In fact the general excellence of these designs was so pronounced that the Jury was obliged to scrutinize very closely and ponder for a considerable time their relative merits. When the final vote was taken, the prize was awarded to G. Paulsen of the University of Illinois, whose plan showed a very simple and workable arrangement providing easy and direct access of delivery trucks from the highway not only in the main manufacturing building but to the future extension of that building as well. The employees' parking space appeared to be somewhat restricted due to this arrangement, but the extremely convenient location of the Office and Storage Building in relation to the Administration Building, and the skillful location of the Export Building and Heating Plant near the dock, with easy accessibility to the railroad tracks and delivery road, made this solution outstanding in the opinion of the Jury. The treatment of the elevation was also most distinguished in its simplicity and workmanlike character, and the presentation of the section and circulation flow diagram were most helpful in explaining what the student had in mind.

The solution submitted by Miss Lucile Woodard, also from the University of Illinois, was most excellent, but did not receive first prize because the elements of the plan were arranged so that future expansion would interfere seriously with the employees' parking space. It was felt also that placing the heating plant and water tower remotely from the dock would not be entirely practical. The elevation and section are somewhat less convincing than those of the prize winner, nevertheless this submission was awarded special commendation by the Jury.

In the submission of F. C. Salmon, University of Pennsylvania, the suggested location of the future building seemed to be such as to provide two separate units rather than one expanded unit fully integrated. The details of plant operations showed considerable study and the general perspective was well presented, nevertheless the elevation of this submission seemed to lack the distinction shown in the elevations of the prize winner, Mr. Paulsen, and of the specially commended competitor, Miss Woodard. A First Model was awarded Mr. Salmon for the general excellence of his design and presentation.

On the whole the Jury felt that the results of the competition were most gratifying. Industrial Architecture is today one of the most important phases of construction, and the fact that so many students show interest and are able to develop its design potentialities is a healthy and reassuring sign to those charged with the responsibility of guiding the younger generation toward their future careers.

Summary of Awards

PRIZE $250—G. *Paulsen, University of Illinois*

3 First Medal	1 Hors Concours
5 Second Medal	15 No Award
12 Mention	36 Total Drawings Submitted

REPORT OF AWARDS

An Architectural School

PENCIL POINTS PRIZE

CLASS B PROBLEM V—163 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF MAY 24, 1941

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: G. Brown, C. B. Kearfott, J. Tuchman
Hors Concours: S. Geraci
No Award: 1

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
First Mention Placed: B. Kellenyi, R. Martini
Mention: R. Allard, R. S. Davis, G. McCauley, Jr., M. W. Nadelman, R. E. Steagall
No Award: 7

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Mention: M. L. Jones, E. M. Lauffer, R. C. Pfahl, J. A. Rode, Jr., H. S. Stenger
No Award: 5

DREXEL INSTITUTE:
Mention: I. G. Kremer
No Award: 10

ATELIER GAUDREAU, BALTIMORE:
No Award: 1

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: W. H. Norton, L. A. Oliver
No Award: 1

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE:
Mention: W. D. Ross
No Award: 3

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
First Mention Placed: L. Freedman
Mention: D. DeMatteis, L. Laguna, J. Stein
Hors Concours: I. Gershonowitz
No Award: 6

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
First Mention Placed: C. H. Morgan
First Mention: R. D. Conner, W. A. Fincke
Mention: F. Baugh, D. Cotner, W. D. Farrar, J. Kennedy, E. H. Leonard, A. W. Morey, Jr., M. Rogers, R. A. Wallace
No Award: 2

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Mention: R. O. Allen, J. B. Bogar, W. R. Burns, C. E. Handschuh, A. S. Katz, W. W. Weaver
No Award: 2

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
Mention: D. J. Anderson, W. L. Cranston, W. A. Gilroy, T. Y. Gorman
No Award: 4

T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA:
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
First Mention Placed: A. W. Neumann (1st Prize), W. Eng (2nd Prize), H. Logue, Jr.
First Mention: M. Fitch, R. O. Hausner C. Huboi, F. Szymanski, R. R. Thompson, F. E. Wennlund
Mention: E. L. Burch, J. S. Baker, G. H. Banthien, R. Dunham, K. J. Holzinger, W. H. Isley, C. E. King, B. Lane, M. Perlis, C. V. Rowe, E. Roberts, W. O. Rimbey, E. B. Storako, A. E. Sanner, H. M. Simpson, A. E. Warren
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
Mention: J. B. Carney, E. L. Holland, D. J. McGrath, U. D. Rossi, J. J. Sherer
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
First Mention: R. L. King
Mention: C. R. Dyer
No Award: 5

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Mention: P. C. Harbeson, W. R. Nelson, A. L. Schwartz, F. Weiss, Z. L. Yeates
Hors Concours: W. H. Borthwick, A. N. Harding
No Award: 6

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:
Mention: V. Elmaleh, P. C. Fleishel, R. L. James, C. W. McNeely, Jr., W. A. Ringwood, B. R. Sample
Hors Concours: W. C. Tyler, Jr.
No Award: 12

UNAFFILIATED:
ARLINGTON, VA.:
No Award: 1

A Tableau

SPIERING PRIZE

CLASS B SKETCH V—84 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF JUNE 5, 1941

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Half Mention: E. VonWald

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Half Mention: M. L. Jones

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Mention: R. A. Wallace
Half Mention: J. Kennedy, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Mention: R. O. Allen, A. S. Katz, G. C. Nye
Half Mention: M. J. Fulton, W. W. Weaver

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
Mention: W. M. Hunt
Half Mention: E. B. Baetjer

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE:
Mention and Prize: A. Turner

T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA:
Mention: A. Danin
Half Mention: A. Hofmann

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Mention: D. E. Barnett, G. H. Banthien, R. Dunham, K. Holzinger, B. Lane, M. Perlis, A. E. Sanner, E. C. Scholer, M. White, F. B. Wilson
Half Mention: J. E. Anderson, H. J. Hoodwin, C. Huboi, E. B. Storako

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
Mention: J. J. Sherer
Half Mention: E. L. Holland, D. J. McGrath

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Mention: J. E. Cottingham, L. E. Huff
Half Mention: D. C. Byrd, C. G. Hoskins

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Mention: W. J. Dearden, A. L. Schwartz
Half Mention: P. A. S. Goldberg, A. N. Harding, W. R. Nelson, Z. L. Yeates

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:
Half Mention: J. C. Page

A Faculty Residence Group

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM PRIZE

CLASS A PROBLEM V—67 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF JUNE 12, 1941

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: W. Scott
No Award: 2

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Hors Concours: J. A. Dalton, J. J. Scheetz

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
No Award: 5

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
No Award: 4

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
First Medal: R. R. Rhodes
Mention: E. W. Fickes, E. G. Petrazio, M. Schwartz
No Award: 3

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
First Medal and Second Prize: H. N. Young III
Mention: G. Curry, Jr., D. L. Leavitt, H. Licklider, R. D. Proctor, A. C. Rogers
Hors Concours: J. T. Morey
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Mention: O. J. Baker, J. F. Ehlert, T. A. Hart, R. P. Kaiser, C. F. McKirahan
No Award: 11

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
First Medal and First Prize: W. G. Benedict
Second Medal: W. H. Crawford, R. E. Durr, G. C. Felton, E. G. Flannagan, Jr., H. S. Irvin, L. Jacobson
Mention: W. A. Long, D. J. Mangiamele, W. Mitchell, W. D. Shay

A Plant for the Assembly of Motor Cars

PARIS PRIZE SPECIAL COMPETITON OF 1941—36 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF JUNE 17, 1941

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
No Award: 1

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: H. W. Rozycki, J. J. Stevenson

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: G. P. Foote
No Award: 2

MIAMI UNIVERSITY:
No Award: 1

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
No Award: 8

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
Second Medal: J. S. Nants, Jr.

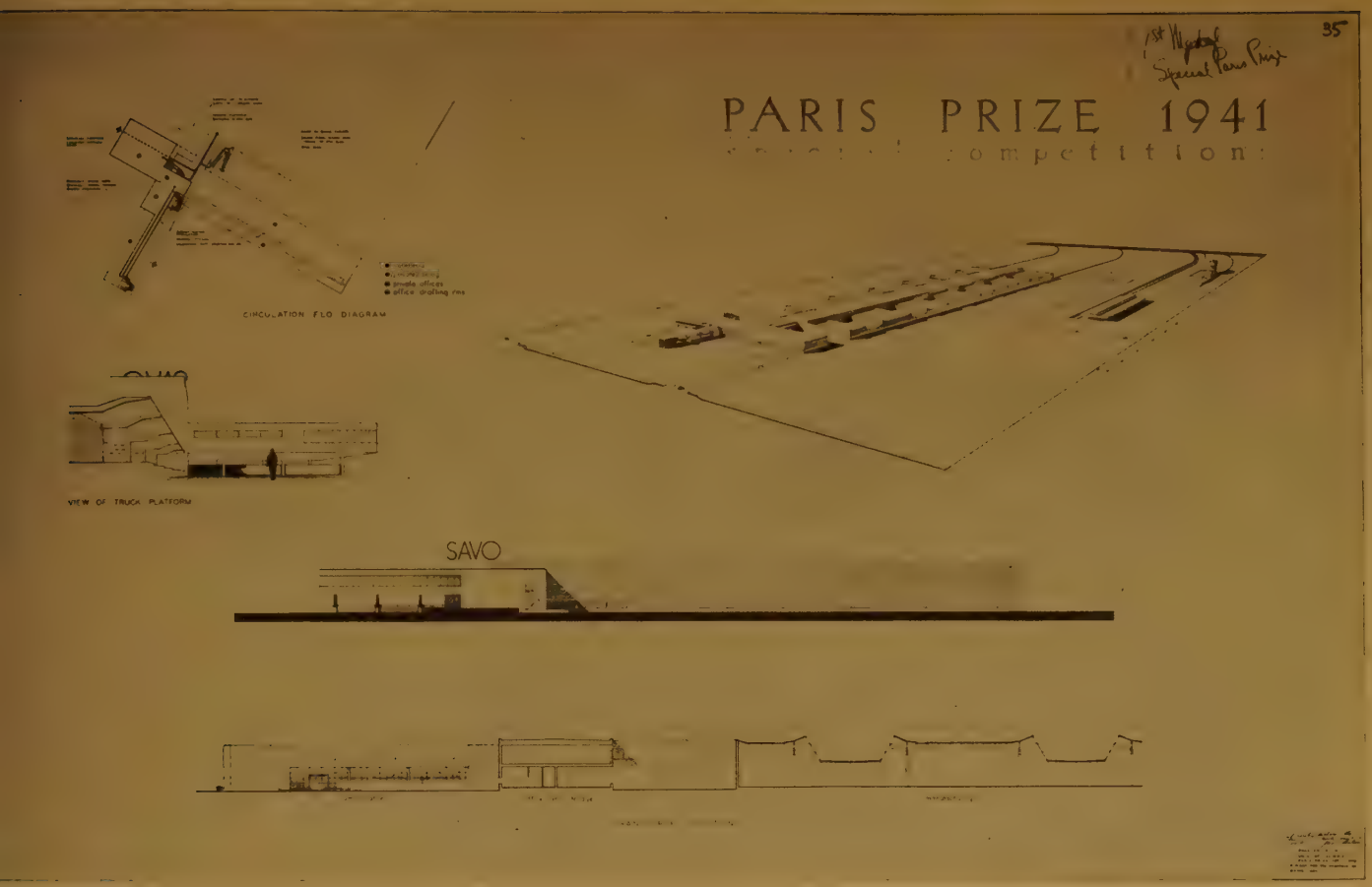
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
No Award: 1

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY:
Second Medal: S. Carter
Mention: T. Morin, J. F. Blanche, J. Acland, G. Dungan, F. Chitty, Jr.
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Prizes and First Medal: G. Paulsen
First Medal Commended: L. Woodard
Mention: J. P. Callmer

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
First Medal: F. C. Salmon
Second Medal: J. C. Tighe, J. C. Wheeler, A. B. White
Mention: R. L. Ackoff, J. Gelgisser, H. L. Shay, Jr.
No Award: 1

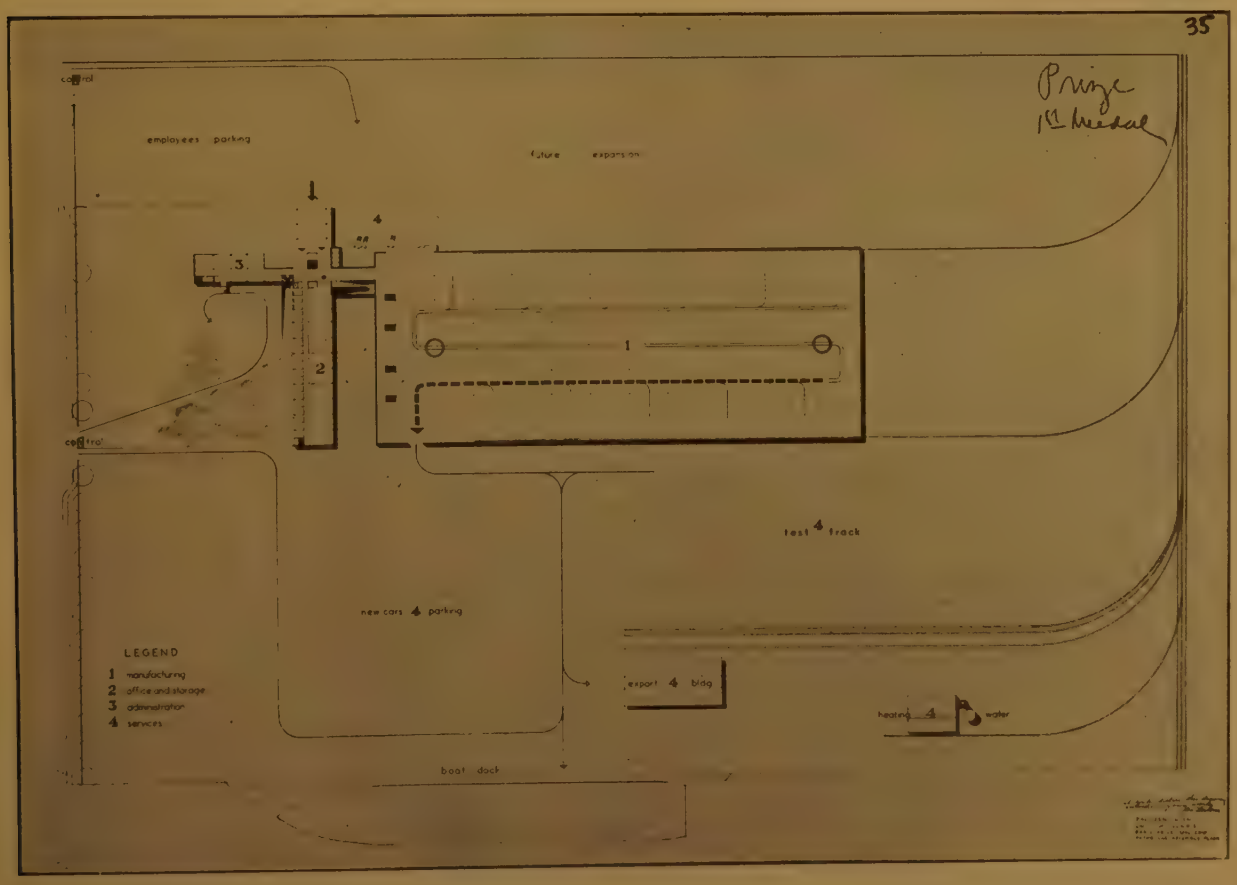
UNAFFILIATED:
NEW YORK CITY:
Hors Concours: V. W. SeeBach

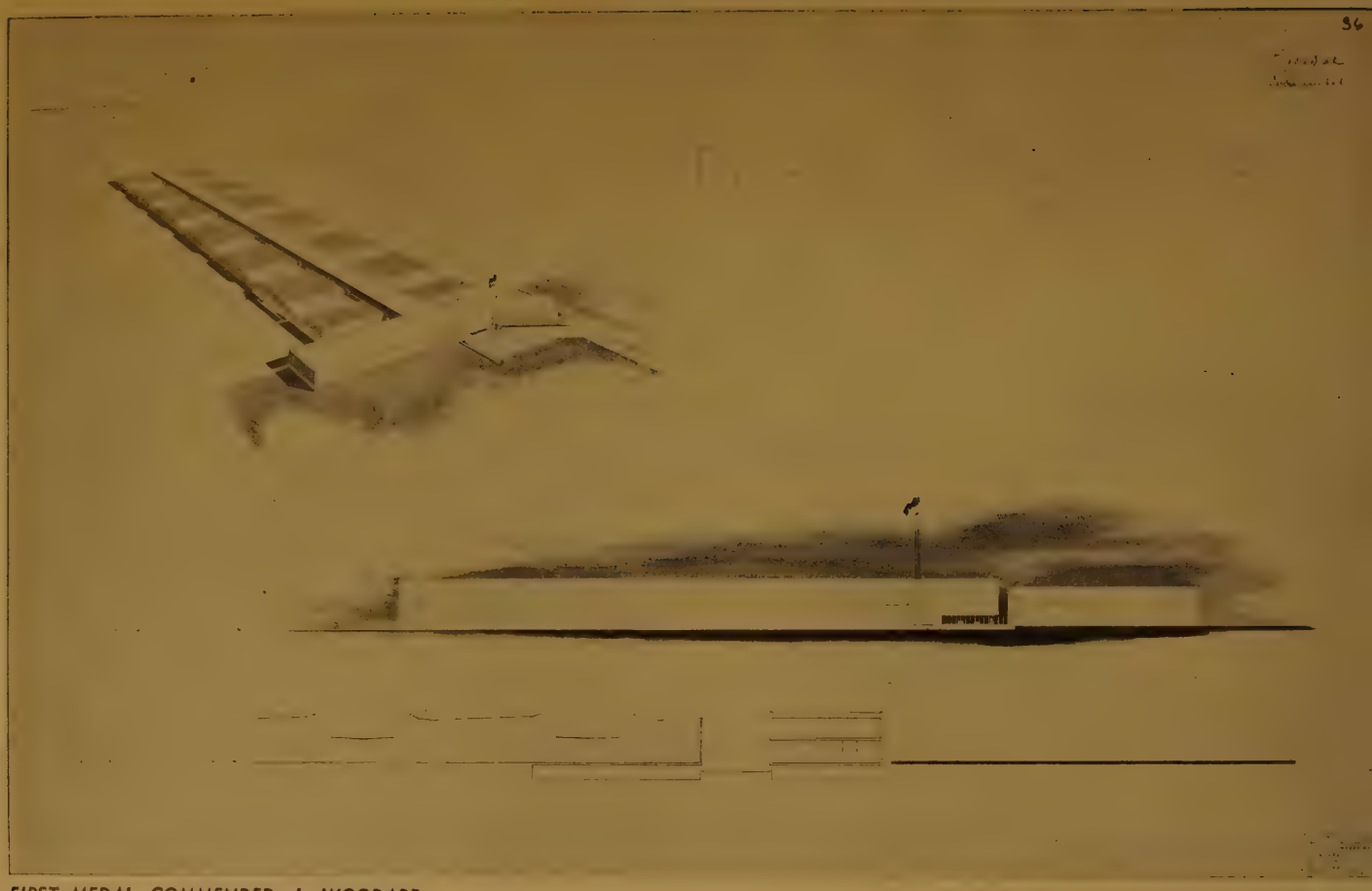


ECIAL PRIZE, FIRST MEDAL—G. PAULSEN

PARIS PRIZE SPECIAL COMPETITION, 1941—A PLANT FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF MOTOR CARS

PLAN—G. PAULSEN

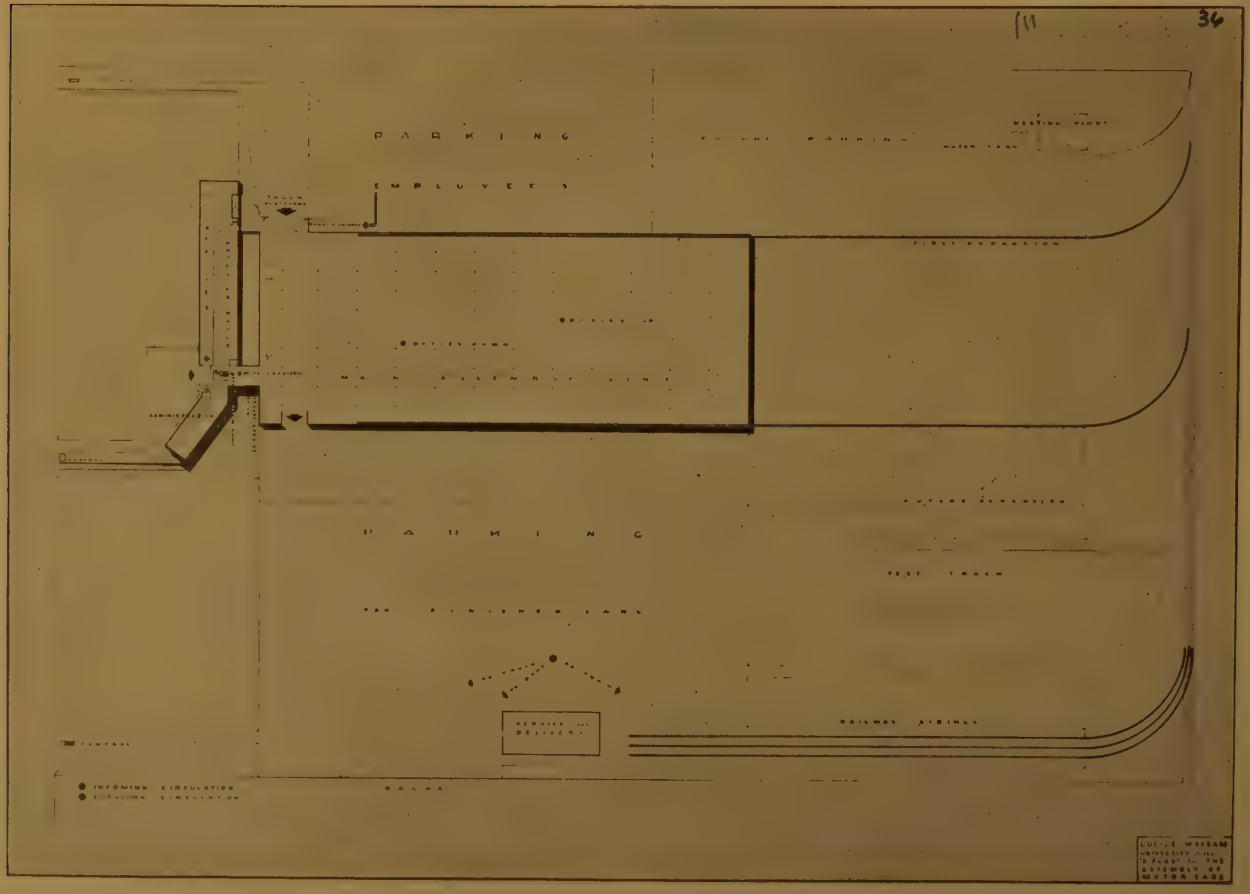


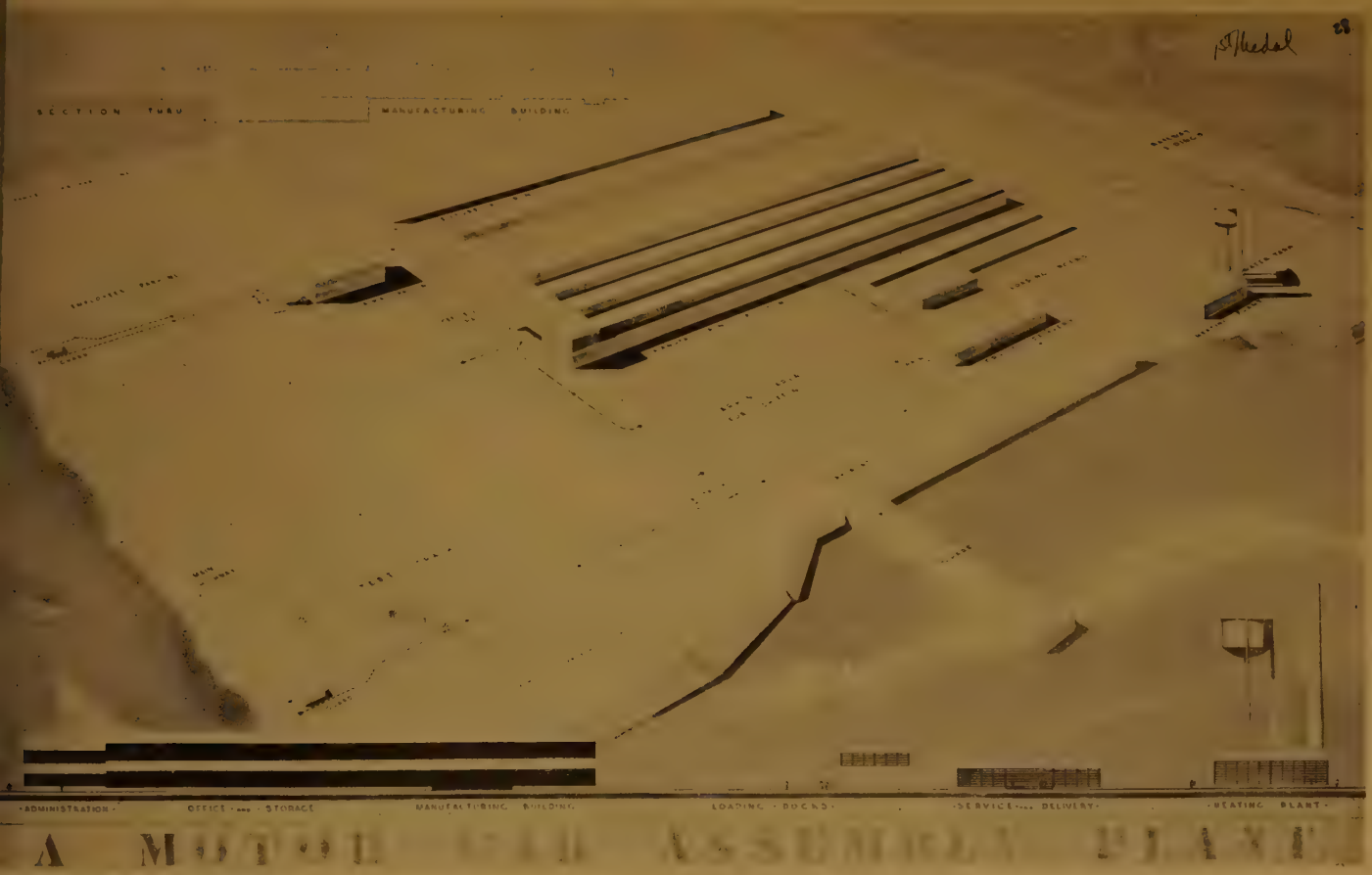


FIRST MEDAL, COMMENDED—L. WOODARD

PARIS PRIZE SPECIAL COMPETITION, 1941—A PLANT FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF MOTOR CARS

PLAN—L. WOODARD

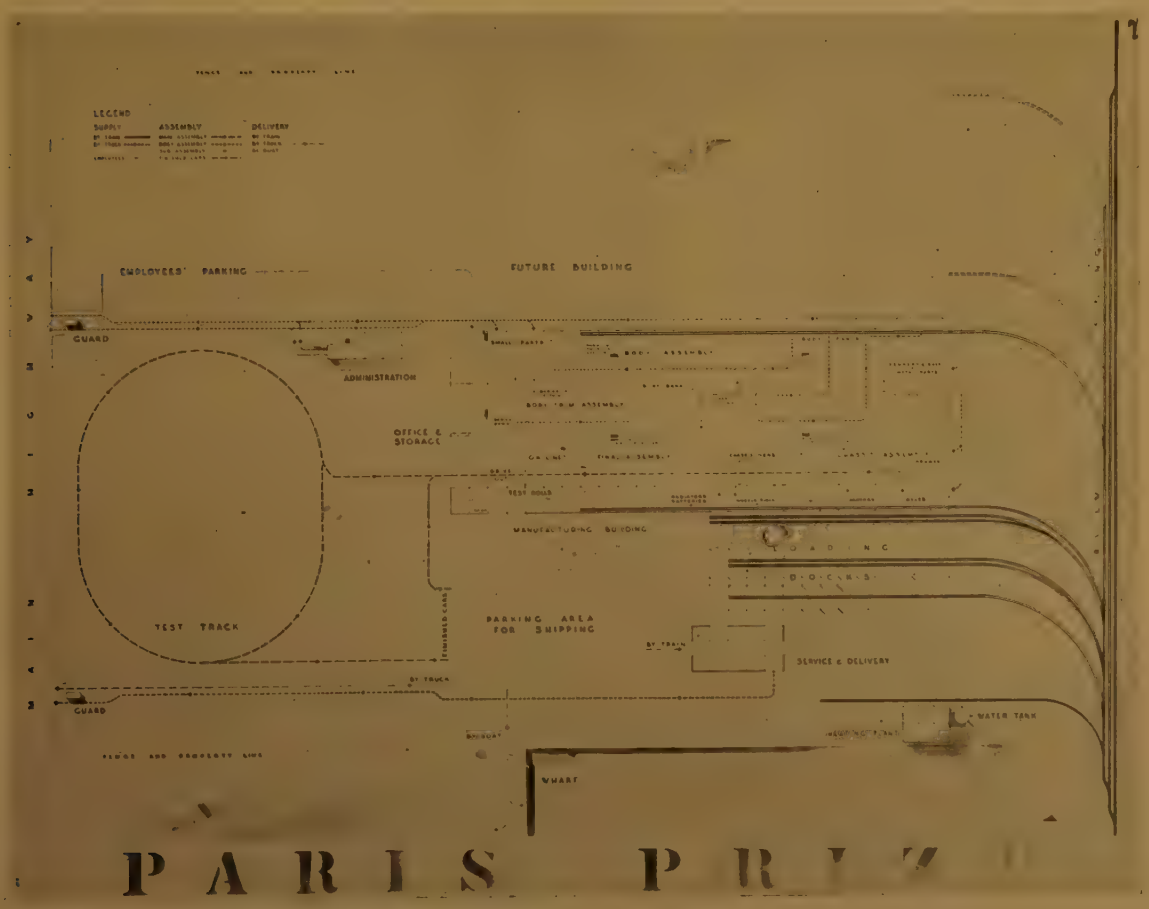


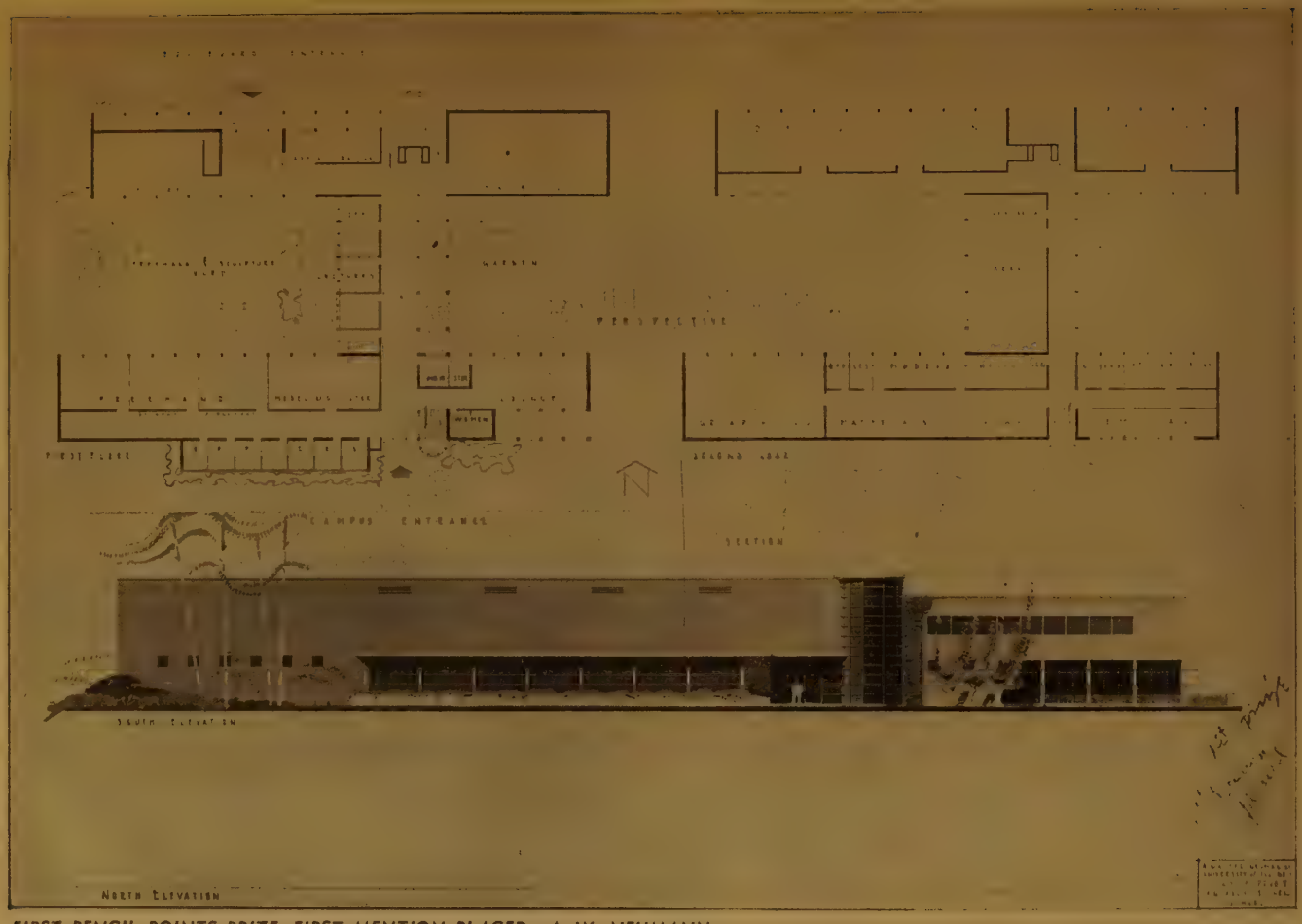


IRST MEDAL—F. C. SALMON

PARIS PRIZE SPECIAL COMPETITION, 1941—A PLANT FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF MOTOR CARS

PLAN—F. C. SALMON

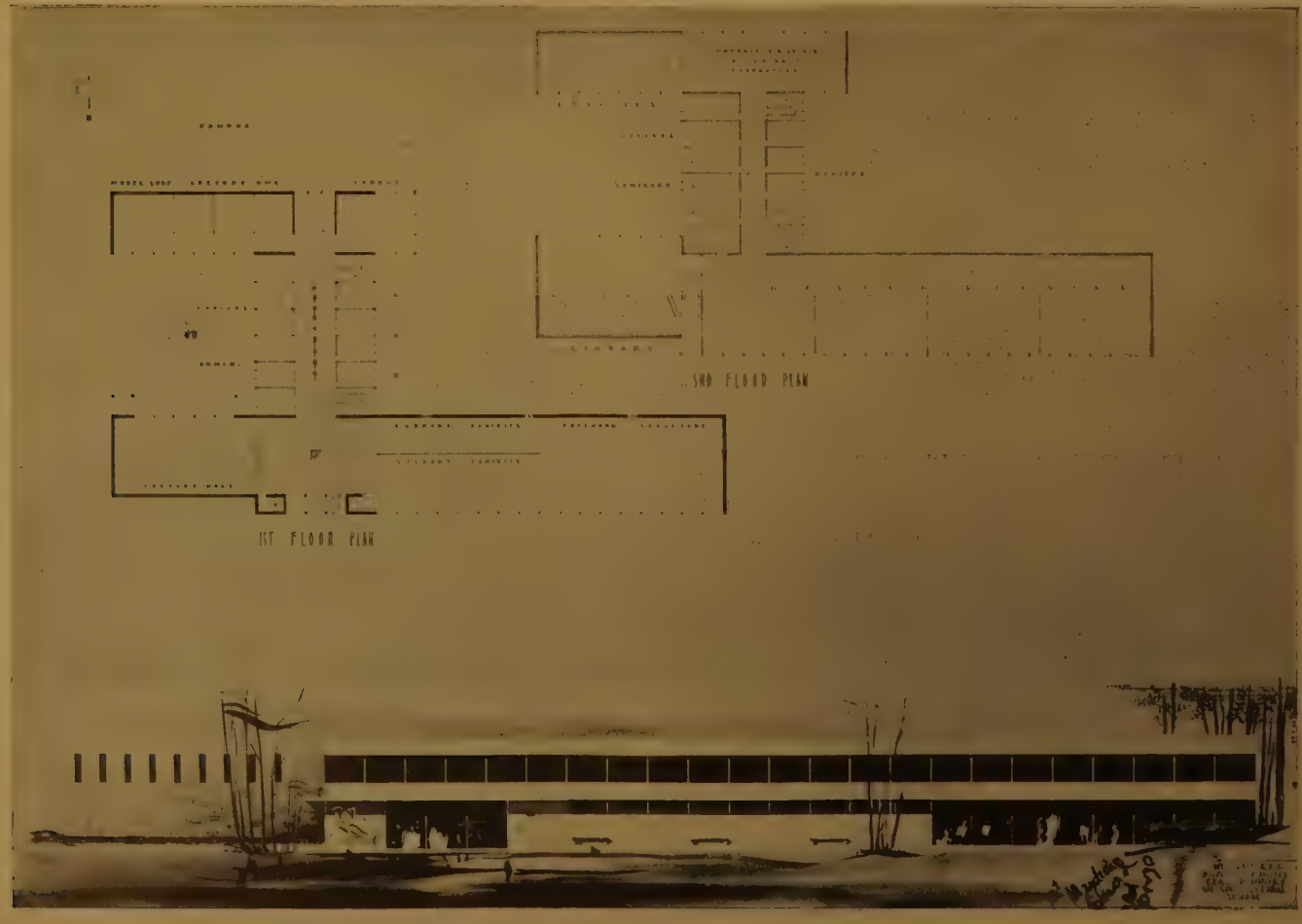


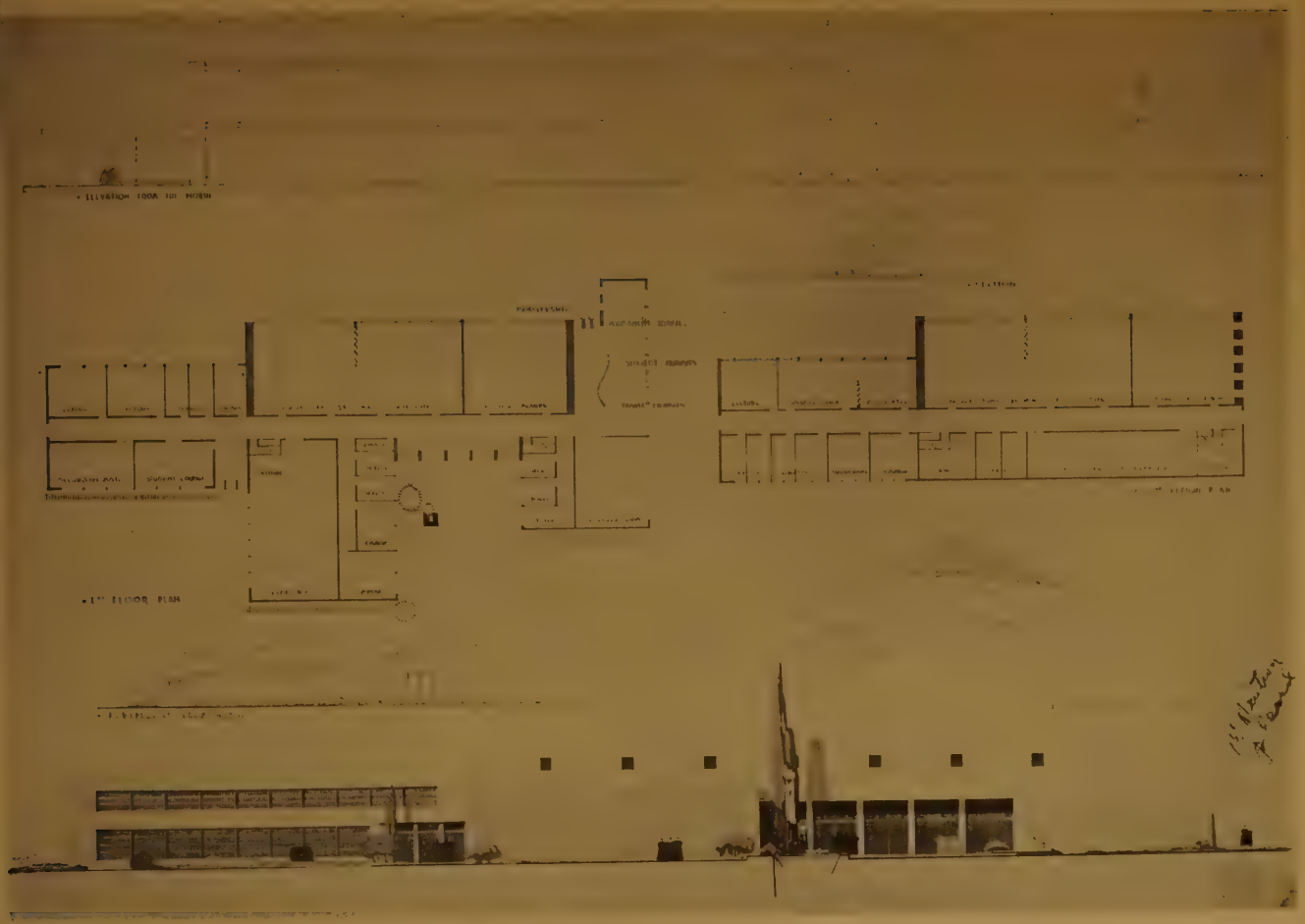


FIRST PENCIL POINTS PRIZE, FIRST MENTION PLACED—A. W. NEUMANN

CLASS B PROBLEM V—AN ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL

SECOND PENCIL POINTS PRIZE, FIRST MENTION PLACED—W. ENG

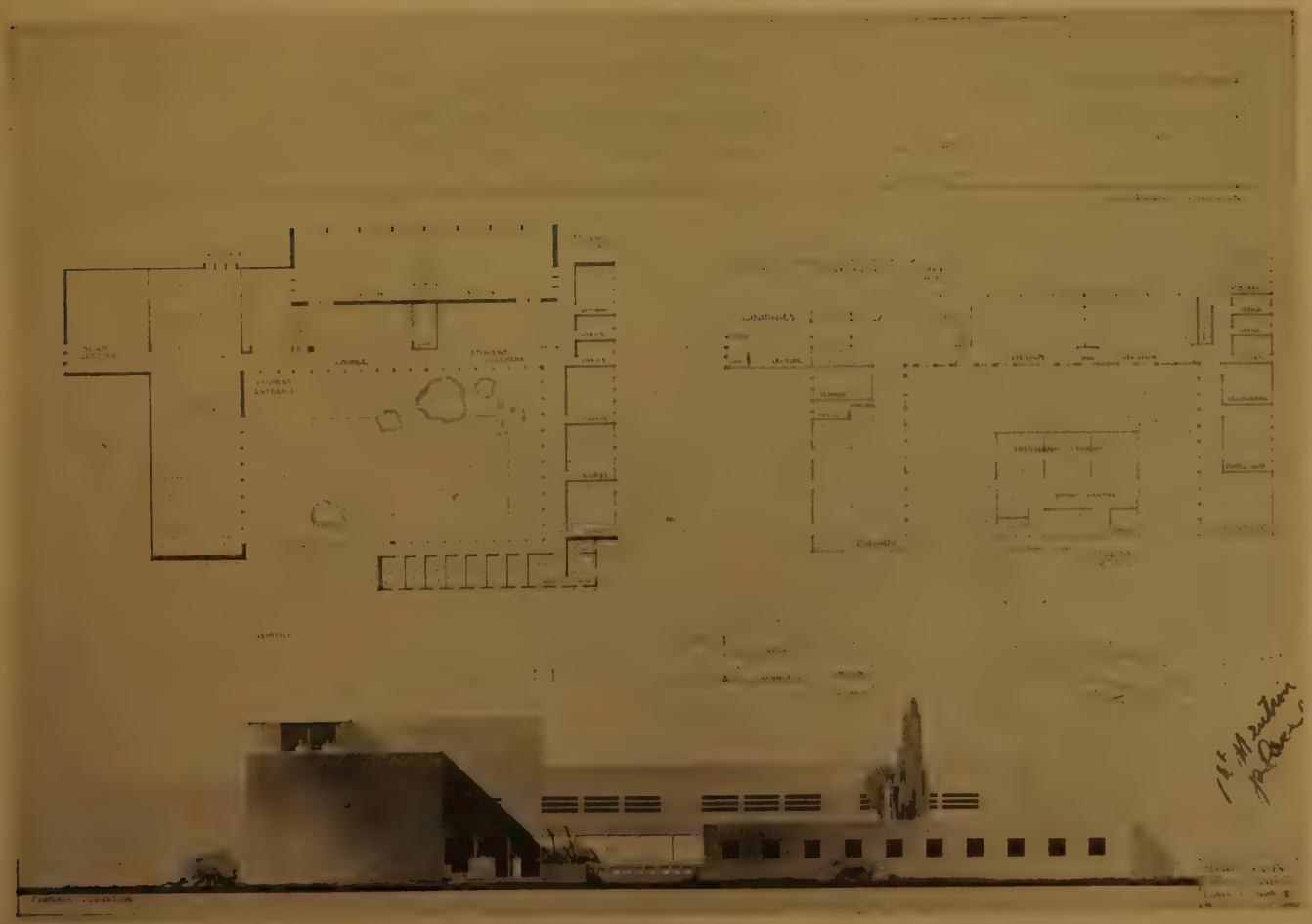




FIRST MENTION PLACED—R. MARTINI

CLASS B PROBLEM V—AN ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL

FIRST MENTION PLACED—B. KELLENYI



FIRST ARCHITECTURAL FORUM PRIZE, FIRST MEDAL—W. G. BENEDICT

CLASS A PROBLEM V—A FACULTY RESIDENCE GROUP

SECOND ARCHITECTURAL FORUM PRIZE, FIRST MEDAL—H. N. YOUNG, III

FIRST MEDAL—R. R. RHODES

CLASS A PROBLEM V—A FACULTY RESIDENCE GROUP

CLASS B SKETCH V—A TABLEAU

SPIERING PRIZE, MENTION—A. TURNER

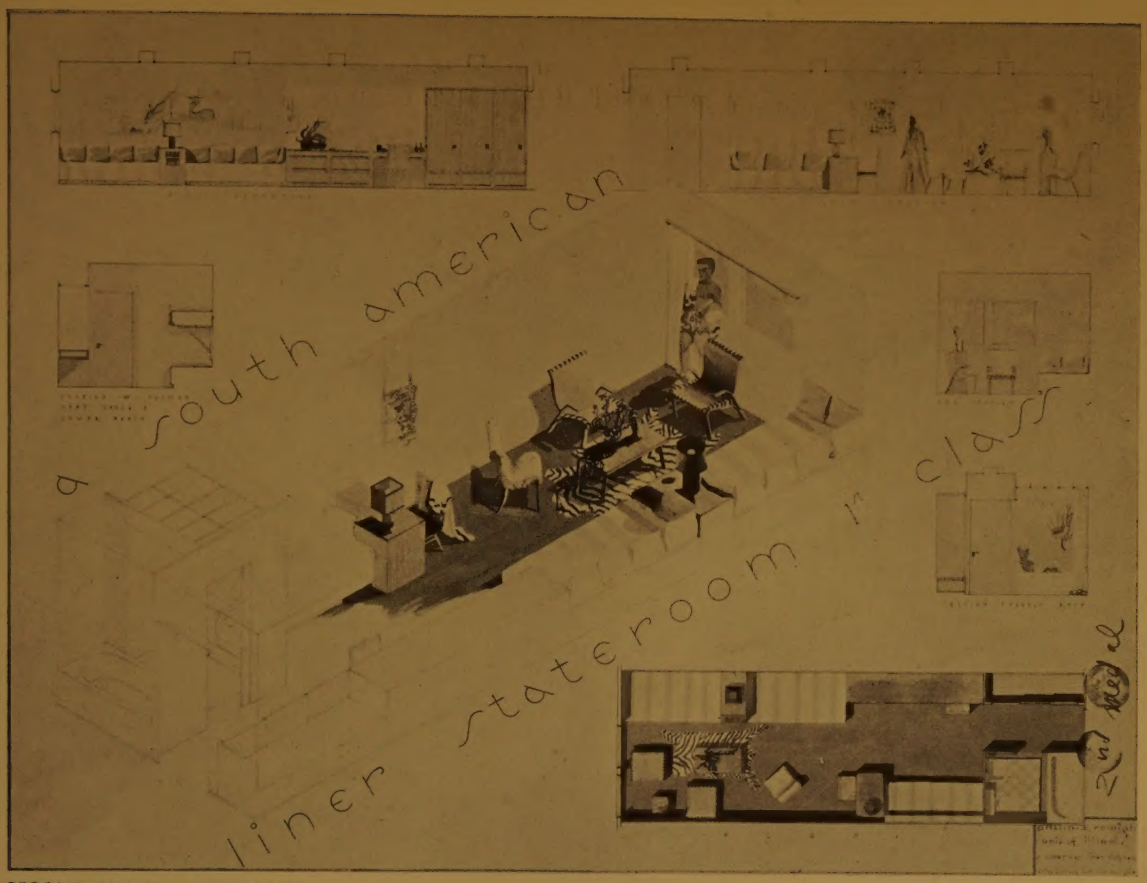
MENTION—M. WHITE

MENTION—D. E. BARNETT

CLASS B SKETCH V—A TABLEAU

MENTION—R. O. ALLEN

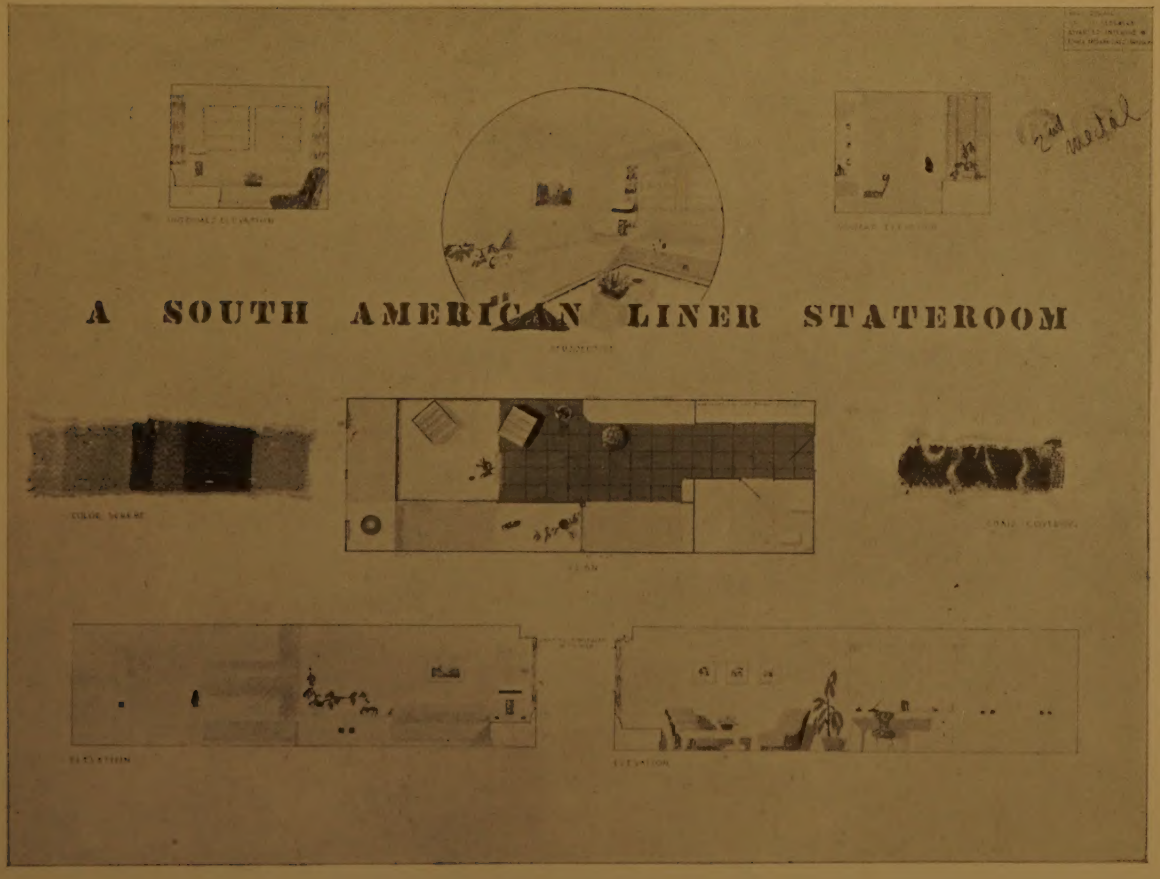
MENTION—L. E. HUFF



SECOND MEDAL—P. S. ROMIGH

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN III—A SOUTH AMERICAN LINER STATEROOM

SECOND MEDAL—M. ROKAHR



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CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
DREXEL EVENING INSTITUTE
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
OHIO STATE COLLEGE
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
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RICE INSTITUTE
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
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UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
YALE UNIVERSITY

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, CANADA

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PORTLAND SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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